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BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1956

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BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, 1956

Chairman :

MR. F. SCOTHERN, 34, Shanklin Drive, Stapleford

Vice-Chairman :

MR. V. H. OADE, 21, Beeston Fields Drive, Beeston

MRS. F. E. BRADLEY, 11, Trent Vale Road, Beeston
MRS. E. W. KEEN, 81, Dovecote Lane, Beeston
MR. C. W. ANDERSON, 21, Park Street, Stapleford
MR. R. BANKS, 1, Ashley Close, Cator Lane, Chilwell.
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MR. T. L. V. WHITE, 26, Park Road, Chilwell

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

E. BEBBINGTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

E. B. DRYSDALE, M.B., CH.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

(a) (b) (c) (d) W. R. BROWNHILL

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

(a) (b) D. T. JONES

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

(a) (b) D. J. SMITH

(a) (b) (d) J. R. DAVENPORT

(a) (b) M. H. YOUNG

Rodent Officer :

H. LITTLEWOOD

Health Department Clerk-Typist :

(e) E. WINDASS

Clerk :

R. H. TREECE

Pupil-Assistants in Health Department :

J. GRIMDITCH (To 18.5.56)

K. W. BROWNHILL

R. C. CRANCH (From 25.6.56)

-
- (a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Joint Examination Board.
 - (b) Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
 - (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
 - (d) Sanitary Science (Buildings and Public Works) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
 - (e) Diploma in Public Administration.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my pleasure to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1956.

There was no major epidemic during the year. Of the 621 (corrected) notifications received, 202 were Whooping Cough, the greatest prevalence being in the late summer. There were no deaths from this infection.

There were, however, 177 cases of Dysentery, a sad reflection on local standards of personal hygiene, and this disease is the subject of a paragraph later in the report.

Measles was responsible for 104 notifications, and as in 1955 there was one death. The majority of cases occurred in the last quarter of the year, and continued into 1957.

There were 44 cases of Scarlet Fever, most of which were notified in the first half of the year.

A clinical description of an infection new to this district, due to a virus causing the symptoms of Meningitis and in the main associated with a measles type of rash, is given in the body of the report. A similar illness has been recorded since 1949 in other parts of the country, and the 70 cases occurring in Beeston no doubt had their origin in the more extensive epidemic, which occurred in a neighbouring Authority. The account is somewhat technical, but is included in the hope that it may be of value to such of my colleagues as receive this report.

Any satisfaction derived from the decrease in notifications and deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is marred by the number of cases occurring in schoolchildren. It is hoped, however, that the introduction of B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers will help prevent a recurrence.

At the time of writing some 250 children have completed their inoculation against Poliomyelitis and no child to date has suffered any

untoward effect. Happily there were only two cases of Poliomyelitis during the year.

It was with regret that action under the National Assistance Act had to be taken during the year, in the case of an aged, incapacitated lady who was in need of care and attention.

It again was necessary to use the Cleansing Station in Bramcote on one or two occasions during the year. The individuals concerned were suffering from Scabies.

Once again a child in its early months has died from suffocation while lying in bed with its parents. Paradoxically the Council's 'points' scheme for rehousing still fails to consider a child under one year as a unit of overcrowding, although such a child is much more vulnerable to the results of propinquity than older siblings.

SECTION "A"

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District in Acres	.. .. .	6,488
Population (Registrar General's estimate— mid 1956) :—		
Home population (all ages) including members		
of the armed forces stationed in the area	..	51,570
Number of Inhabited Houses (according to Rate books)	..	16,297
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£625,403
Sum represented by Penny Rate	.. .. .	£2,500

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the Vital Statistics for the year relating to Net Births and Deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers.

		Males	Females	Total
Live Births	Legitimate ..	359	372	731
	Illegitimate ..	19	15	34
	Total ..	378	387	765
Stillbirths	Legitimate ..	10	3	13
	Illegitimate ..	—	—	—
	Total ..	10	3	13
Deaths (at all ages)		227	213	440
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Legitimate ..	12	10	22
	Illegitimate ..	—	—	—
	Total ..	12	10	22

LIVE BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 14.8
 STILLBIRTH RATE per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) .. 16.71
 DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 8.53

The following tables compare the Birth, Death, Infant Mortality and the Maternal Mortality Rates over the past five years.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum ..	14.61	13.97	14.02	13.95	14.8
DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum ..	8.28	8.78	8.82	8.41	8.53
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE— (deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births)	18.99	26.8	28.2	17.02	28.76

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Numbers of Deaths Registered		Rate per 1,000 Total Births (live and still)				
From Sepsis 1956	From Other Causes—1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The Birth Rate is the highest recorded in the past five years, while the Death Rate, although higher than last year, is slightly below the average for the district for the same period.

Both Rates are below those of England and Wales as a whole, and those given for the County of Nottinghamshire

Of the 440 deaths which occurred in the district, 58.4% of the people were over the age of 70 years, while 78.2% had passed their 60th birthday.

The following Table compares the Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality Rates for the district with those of England and Wales as a whole, and with the average of the Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
Beeston and Stapleford	14.8	8.53	28.76	Nil
England and Wales	15.7	11.7	23.8	0.56
Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire	16.0	10.3	26.8	0.66

Comparability Factors, (a) Births 0.99 ; (b) deaths 1.32.

PRIMARY CAUSES OF DEATH CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

Cerebral haemorrhage	1
Congestive heart with acute glomerulonephritis ..	1
Prematurity	11
Congenital Defects :	
Atelectasis (also premature)	1
Suffocation while lying in bed with parents	1
Rhesus incompatibility	1
Neonatal Asphyxia	1
Bronchial pneumonia	4
(one with tracheosophageal fistula and prematurity)	
(one with atelectasis)	
(one with gastro-enteritis)	
Bronchitis	1
(also hydrocephalic)	

22 children died in their first year, and of these 17 died in the neonatal period, and included two sets of premature twins. Twelve of the children who died suffered from prematurity or congenital defect.

Of the four children who died of pneumonia, two had also suffered from a congenital defect of the respiratory system, while one had accompanying gastro-enteritis and came from a sub-standard home. In another case the pneumonia was complicated by disease of the middle ear. One of these children was premature.

The child who died of bronchitis was also hydrocephalic.

SECTION " B "

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

(a) Provided by the County Council

Details of these services are provided for information by courtesy of the County Council.

Ambulance Facilities. The Nottinghamshire County Council have a comprehensive co-ordinated Ambulance Service covering the whole of the administrative County Area.

The ambulance requirements of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District are in the main covered by the vehicles and personnel of the Beeston Ambulance Depot. The vehicle establishment of this Depot is four ambulances and one sitting case car.

The following will compare the demand during 1954, 1955 and 1956.

	1956	1955	1954
Patients Carried			
Accident	235	187	186
Emergency	734	765	735
Treatment	10030	8980	9678
Infectious	267	321	123
Maternity	204	183	230
Other	47	31	43
Total Mileage involved	80301	78381	80470

Not all the patients resided in the area of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District Council.

Methods by which the Public may obtain an Ambulance :—

- (a) IN EMERGENCY. Dial " O " (or 999 where the appropriate facility has been provided—the disc on the instrument will indicate this) and ask for " Ambulance." The telephone number, as indicated on the instrument, and the caller's

name and address should be given when requested. The Exchange will connect the caller with the main station concerned. The nature of the emergency and the address (or exact location in the case of an accident) to which the ambulance should be sent, should be clearly stated.

All urgent calls for accidents, sudden illness or maternity will be answered without question, and the Main Station will provide an ambulance either directly or through a Sub-Station.

- (b) **NON-URGENT CALLS.** These should be made to the County Ambulance Control, by dialling or asking for Nottingham 88771. Such calls, including routine hospital attendances, etc., will only be accepted when supported by a recommendation as to need from a Doctor, Nurse, Midwife, Dentist, or other responsible person. The following information should be given by a person making a call :—

His or her name and address,

Name and address of patient,

Patient to be conveyed from.....

to..... (Place or address in each case)

Time and date of ambulance required,

Type of case or nature of illness.

In these cases as much notice as possible should be given.

THE USE OF MESSENGERS.

Instead of telephoning, messengers may be sent direct to any station, sub-station or depot, but in emergency the method described above is preferable. It is to be emphasised that the dial " O " or " 999 " method should never be used except in circumstances of urgency. The service is free and no payment should be proffered to drivers or attendants.

It cannot be emphasised too strongly that the Ambulance Service is provided only for those patients who really require

it. Before recommending a patient for ambulance transport otherwise than in emergency, doctors, midwives, nurses, dentists and others should therefore be satisfied that the patient could not, owing to illness or disability, reasonably be expected to travel by public transport. The ambulance service may be abused at the expense of a patient where need is desperate—and at the cost of his life.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal sessions are held at the Beeston and Stapleford Centres as follows :—

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----|---|
| DOVECOTE LANE, BEESTON | .. | Each Monday and alternate Wednesday afternoons, 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. (By appointment). |
| Pinfold Lane, Stapleford | .. | On alternate Thursday afternoons, 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. (By appointment). |
| 27, Wentworth Road, Chilwell | | Alternate Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon (By appointment). |

The Doctor is in attendance at each session.

CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS :

Dovecote Lane, Beeston

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Tuesdays 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. | } | Medical Officer attends the Centre on Tuesdays & Fridays. |
| Thursdays ,, | | |
| Fridays ,, | | |

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Mondays 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. | } | Medical Officer attends on Wednesdays each week, and on alternate Mondays. |
| Wednesdays ,, | | |

Ordnance Depot, Chilwell

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| Alternate Wednesdays
10 a.m. to 12 noon | } | Medical Officer attends every session. (Ante-natal cases are also seen). |
| | | |

27, Wentworth Road, Chilwell

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Wednesdays 1.30 to 4.30 | } | Medical Officer attends alternate sessions. |
|-------------------------|---|---|

Health Visitors are in attendance at each Ante-Natal and Child Welfare session.

IMMUNISATION CLINICS

Immunisation Clinics are held twice monthly, one being held at the Beeston Centre on the first Tuesday morning of the month and one at the Stapleford Centre on the first Friday afternoon of the month, also at the Wentworth Road Clinic on the first free Wednesday morning in each month. Vaccination Clinics are arranged as necessary. Poliomyelitis inoculation sessions are arranged as supplies of Polivirin become available.

SCHOOL CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston

Mondays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	Medical Officer attends on both days
Thursdays „		

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford,

Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	Medical Officer attends on Tuesdays.
Fridays do.		

DENTAL CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston

Daily 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford,

Daily 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. and every alternate Saturday morning 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston :—

Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	From first Tuesday in October to end of April.
Fridays „		

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford :—

Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	}	From first Tuesday in October to end of April.
Fridays „		

SPEECH THERAPY CLINICS

1. Tuesday morning, Wednesday all day and Thursday afternoon in Beeston.
2. Monday all day and Thursday morning in Stapleford.

RELAXATION CLINICS

Beeston—Every Thursday from 10.0 a.m.

EYE CLINICS

Beeston—Tuesday mornings 9.30 to 11.0 by appointment.

Stapleford—Alternate Thursday afternoons from 1.45 by appointment.

HOME HELP SERVICE

At the time of writing, nine full time and 31 part time Home Helps are employed by the Nottinghamshire County Council in this district.

Home Helps are available for households where domestic help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age. The charge for their services is now 2/9 per hour, but the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied in cases where the householder is unable to afford the standard charge.

A Sub-Organiser and a Case-Worker are employed in this district and have office accommodation at Dovecote Lane Clinic, Beeston. The telephone number is Beeston 256603.

The following is a full report of the work done within the district during the year :—

Maternity cases	..	..	..	..	59
Chronic and old age	..	..	..	..	232
T.B.	..	..	..	..	6
Others	..	..	..	..	39

Total hours of service given 39,527.

DAY NURSERIES

There are now two fifty-place non-residential Day Nurseries within the district, one at Stapleford and one at Beeston.

There are still short waiting lists for both Nurseries.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

The provision of draught-proof cots with hot-water bottles, blankets, etc., and an ambulance is made for all premature infants requiring transportation to hospital. They are accompanied by a Midwife or Health Visitor.

Similarly equipped cots are provided for such infants nursed at home.

The services of a Consultant Paediatrician are available when required.

(b) Provided by Other Bodies

RHEUMATISM CLINIC

A Rheumatism Clinic held in the Chilwell Memorial Hall is run by the British Red Cross Detachment, two sessions being held weekly, on Wednesday afternoon and Saturday afternoon during the months October to May.

Patients are treated on production of a Doctor's certificate ; three masseurs (two from the General Hospital and one from the Red Cross Detachment) being engaged.

NURSING IN THE HOME

1. **Infectious Diseases.** All cases of Infectious Disease which cannot effectively be isolated at home and nursed by members of the household are removed to Isolation Hospitals. No assistance is available from any other source for nursing infectious disease cases at home.

2. **General.** There are ten district nurses operating in the district, five appointed by the Beeston Nursing Association, three by the Chilwell, Attenborough and Toton Nursing Association, and two by the Stapleford Nursing Association. These Associations function on behalf of the Local Health Authority.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens from cases or suspected cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Pneumonia, Dysentery, Food Poisoning and complications of Pregnancy and the Puerperium are sent for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, 63, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham. There is no charge for this service. A small stock of tubes, swabs, etc., for these purposes is kept at the Health Department, Beeston.

SCABIES AND PEDICULOSIS

The Seabies Clinic at Bramcote continues to function. On receipt of a request from the Local Medical Practitioners, Factory Medical Officers, School Medical Officers or any other source, arrangements are made for those concerned to attend at the Special Seabies Clinic at Bramcote Park for treatment.

The patients are given a hot bath and are treated twice, usually on successive days, with Benzyl Benzoate.

A Benzyl Benzoate product with a vanishing cream base has been used successfully on very small children for whom the normal 25% Benzoate emulsion proves too irritating.

Lethane Oil or other preparations are still supplied free to cases of Pediculosis.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Lectures were given again during the year on medical subjects to several organisations within the district.

Titles included :—

Infantile Paralysis and its Prevention
Poliomyelitis Vaccination
Prevention of accidents in the home

Posters concerning Immunisation, Safety in the Home and Tuberculosis have been displayed in the Libraries and Clinics and public offices during the year, while the Health Visitors and members of the Health Education Department of the County Council have continued to give informal talks during clinical sessions.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1956

The following are the results of medical examinations of Council employees in connection with the Council's Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes.

Number of Superannuation examinations	..	9
Number accepted	.. .. .	9
Number rejected	.. .. .	—
Number accepted conditionally	.. .. .	—
Number of examinations for Sick Pay Scheme	..	57
Number Accepted	.. .. .	49
Number Rejected	.. .. .	—
Number accepted conditionally	.. .. .	8

There were also 30 examinations made of workmen who had been absent for periods of over one month,

SECTION “ C ”**Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and other Diseases**

On receipt of notification of an Infectious Disease the following procedure is put into practice :—

In cases of Scarlet Fever, Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-Spinal Fever or Diphtheria, etc., the home of the patient is visited by one of the Public Health Inspectors, who reports regarding the home conditions, contacts, and the advisability of removal to hospital. Swabs are taken where necessary and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for investigation for bacteria, and the Health Department arrange the removal to hospital of all cases requiring hospital treatment or isolation. The Health Visitor and/or School Nurse is also notified of all appropriate cases, and it is her duty to visit and educate the parents regarding contact periods, isolation periods, and to follow up school and pre-school contacts who are susceptible.

Disinfection of premises and library books is carried out by the staff of the Health Department as and when necessary. Head teachers of the schools in the district are notified of all cases of infection occurring amongst their children. They, too, are required to notify the Health Department of any cases of infection occurring in their schools as soon as they become aware of such.

In cases of Measles and Whooping Cough the Public Health Inspector does not visit, but an informative letter is sent to the parents instructing them in the duties of isolation and quarantine, and pointing out the penalties for neglect.

The Health Visitor and/or School Nurse visit cases of Whooping Cough, to ensure that adequate isolation is maintained.

Wherever possible in cases of suspected food poisoning all utensils and all food still remaining from meals taken during the 24 hours preceding the onset of symptoms are submitted for examination.

In the event of an epidemic of food poisoning, dysentery, etc., the co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory staff is requested.

Cases of, and Deaths from, Notifiable Diseases during the past five years.

Disease	Total Confirmed Cases Notified				Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Malaria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	78	114	88	42	44	5	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia and Post Abortive Sepsis	2	3	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	21	27	17	12	8	0	10	13	23*	22*
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	47	61	56	54	40	40	8	11	9	3
	7†	12†	9†	19†	13†					
Tuberculosis—Other Forms	2	8	3	3	10	4	2	2	0	0
Erysipelas	11	9	3	6	9	1	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	5	5	1	12	2	2	0	0	0	0
Non-Paralytic	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	829	466	25	1503	104	2	0	0	1	1
Whooping Cough	327	172	388	72	202	3	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	10	97	21	177	5	0	0	0	0
Acute Encephalitis infective.. .. .	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	15	11	21	63	22	0	0	0	1	0

† Inward transfers—no actual notification received.

* Pneumonia deaths as reported by the Registrar General refer to all types while notifications refer only to primary pneumonia.

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH

	Male		Female
Tuberculosis respiratory ..	2		1
Malignant neoplasm—			
stomach	6		7
lung, bronchus	22	Cancer 44	—
breast	—		6
uterus	—		5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16		16
Vascular lesions of nervous system	30		35
Coronary disease, angina ..	42	Diseases of the cardio- vascular system 123	27
Hypertension with heart dis- ease	6		8
Other heart disease	33		35
Other circulatory disease ..	12		14
Influenza	1		—
Pneumonia	8		14
Bronchitis	12		8
Other diseases of the respira- tory system	1		3
Ulcer of the stomach and duo- denum	2		1
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	3		3
Motor vehicle accidents ..	8		2
All other accidents	2		4
Suicide	1		0
Other causes of death ..	20		24
Total deaths in the area ..	227		213

DIPHTHERIA

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified during the past four years.

At December 31st, 1956, 10,567 children under 15 years of age were protected against Diphtheria by immunisation. This figure represents 87.05% of the estimated total of children in the age group.

However, during the year 293 confirmed cases occurred in England and Wales, demonstrating that the danger is still with us. This was an increase of 124 over the previous year, and emphasises the fact that there is still a danger to the non-immunised child. All parents are strongly advised to present their children for immunisation if they have not already done so.

Six deaths occurred in the country during 1956.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

This function is carried out by the District Medical Officer of Health, acting, with the consent of the Urban District Council, as an Agent of the County Council.

Number of persons primarily vaccinated during 1956:—

(i) Under Public Health Department arrangements	..	201
(ii) By Private Practitioners	.. .. .	224

Number of persons re-vaccinated during 1956 :—

(i) Under Public Health Department arrangements	..	2
(ii) By Private Practitioners	.. .. .	46

Number of children at 31.12.56 who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date, (i.e. at any time since January, 1942) :—

Age at 31.12.56 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1956	1-4 1955-1952	5-9 1951-1947	10-14 1946-1942	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A 1952-1956	185	2318	3333	396	6232
B 1951 or earlier			1197	3138	4335
Totals	185	2318	4530	3534	10567

Total number of such children immunised.. .. .	10,567
Estimated number of children of 0-15 years in the district	12,139
Estimated percentage immunised	87.05%
Percentage immunised in the whole county	83.8%

POLIOMYELITIS

During the months of March and April two confirmed cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred. There was no association between the cases, and examination of the stools of contacts proved negative.

The first case occurred in a boy of 8½ years, and although paralytic, the case was mild in form and there is no stigmata.

The second case occurred in a young married woman in the Toton area. Her husband, a farm worker, was excluded from dairy work for three weeks,

DYSENTERY

There were 177 confirmed cases of Dysentery during the year, 157 of which occurred in the first six months.

This outbreak is the most extensive known to have occurred within the area, and it is necessary once more to stress the need for greater personal hygiene, not only by food handlers but by all members of the public. The disease can be spread from hand to hand, and this is especially so in the case of children.

A sharp outbreak of Dysentery occurred during March in Stapleford Day Nursery, when 23 children and two staff were affected. Rectal swabbing of the children was carried out twice weekly until two negative swabs were obtained from those affected. All children who gave positive swabs were isolated in what is usually the baby nursery and the two staff previously mentioned undertook their treatment and care when they had recovered from the clinical manifestations.

A smaller outbreak occurred in the Beeston Nursery during April, when 13 children were affected. No member of the staff developed the disease.

Rectal swabs were taken of the whole nursery, and the children who were positive were excluded until two negative results were obtained.

The Stapleford outbreak was caused by a child carrier who had suffered from a transient diarrhoea and whose parents had a similar condition. Outbreaks can be avoided if parents inform the staff of bowel upsets in their family before admitting their children to the Nurseries.

FOOD POISONING

During the year there were 22 corrected notifications of food poisoning, consisting of 12 single cases and 4 outbreaks involving 10 cases in all.

In one of the outbreaks, consisting of two cases, a *Salmonella* organism was responsible, and in the other three outbreaks which consisted of 8 cases, the causal organism was undiscovered.

In 7 of the single cases the agent was identified as *Salmonella*, while in five cases the cause remained unknown.

During the summer there was an acute outbreak of gastro-intestinal disturbance at a Canteen in one of the local factories, when some 80 people were affected. The cause of the outbreak was not ascertained, as none of the suspected beef was retained. The nature of the outbreak, however, suggested that *C. Welchii* might have been the cause.

The meat in question was cooked on the Friday, refrigerated on the Saturday, used on the Sunday and the remains again refrigerated until used for the Monday meal.

The cases occurred several hours after lunch time on the Monday and the recurrent chilling and heating of the meat was thought to be a contributory factor.

Advice was given regarding kitchen technique, and no subsequent difficulty has been reported.

EGG ALBUMEN

During the year it was necessary to investigate the sterilisation of Chinese Egg Albumen which was sent into the area for the heat treatment.

The Egg Albumen which was known to be heavily contaminated with the organisms of Salmonella (the Food Poisoning organism) was examined by the Public Health Laboratories of Nottingham and Colindale before and after treatment.

The material was sterilised in stoves which could carry at one time approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The Albumen was packed in tins of 100 and 200 lbs. These tins were stacked pyramid fashion in order to ensure a constant and complete flow of air around each container.

After loading, the temperature of the stove was raised to 54°C \pm or -1°C , and kept constant for a period of seven days.

In certain instances it was necessary to repeat the heat treatment before complete sterility was obtained.

The Egg Albumen concerned was released to the trade only after negative results had been obtained.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

It was necessary during the year to take action under Section 1 of the National Assistance Amendment Act 1951 in one case, a lady aged 95 years living alone who because of age, infirmity and physical incapacity was unable to devote to herself and was not receiving from other persons adequate care and attention.

She was found to be living in insanitary conditions and lacking in personal hygiene.

She was removed to Part 111 accommodation in the County and further action was unnecessary as she agreed to stay there voluntarily.

Earlier in the year similar action was contemplated in the case of an elderly person who was stone deaf and living by herself in an old persons bungalow in Stapleford, where she had sustained a burning accident.

She, however, volunteered to go into an old people's Home, and further action was unnecessary.

Other aged persons requiring a lesser degree of help and attention have been well looked after by the Home Help Service.

Conditions of these aged persons are constantly under review.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT IN 1956 ON SPECIMENS FROM BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD U.D.

I. Clinical Specimens (from General Practitioners and M.O.H.).					
			Nos.		Results
Nose and Throat Swabs			114		28 Haemolytic streps.
					4, Vincent's organisms
Sputa	..	..	157		Tubercle bacilli 19.
Faeces	..	..	1763		606 Sh. sonnei
					16 Salm. typhi-murium
					16 Salm. heidelberg
					1 Salm. bredeney
					16 Salm. panama
					2 Salm. stanley
Urine	..	..	23		
Miscellaneous	..	..	85		
		Total	2142		

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

The value of early diagnosis and modern therapy is amply demonstrated by the fact that although there were 40 notifications of new cases during the year there were only 3 deaths from this infection.

Seven notifications referred to schoolchildren, one school in the area being mainly affected. A 13 year old girl was notified in April, but examination of all close contacts proved negative. When a second girl was found to be infected in November it seemed necessary to have the whole class and the staff X-rayed, and finally arrangements were made for the whole school of some 600 children to visit the Mass Radiography unit. A further case of established Pulmonary Tuber-

culosis was discovered and 3 early primary lesions. One case was treated at home while the others are in Sanatorium. Two cases of Erythema Nodosum and a Pleurisy were successfully treated at home.

Other illnesses discovered included a Calcified T.B. lesion, pneumonitis, bronchiectasis and a case of Emphysema and bronchitis.

The examination of the staff proved negative, one member however showed a healed lesion.

All the cases occurred in the same age group.

There was excellent co-operation by all concerned, and further routine X-rays are being arranged from time to time.

At the time of writing the Local Health Authority are completing arrangements to offer B.C.G. vaccination to all 13-14 year old school children within the area, the Medical Officer of Health to act in the capacity of Agent in this project with the permission of the District Council.

VIRUS MENINGITIS

A sharp outbreak of virus meningitis occurred during the year. Two children who attend schools in the City of Nottingham, where a considerable number of cases were known to have occurred, became ill on the 4th July.

The illness in these two cases was mild and there was no other known case until late August and the epidemic then continued until November. Some 70 cases in all were reported, and 15 of these were admitted to an Infectious Diseases Hospital.

As the illness previously has not been known in this district the following summary is given :—

Organism :—

Possibly a Coxsackie Virus.

Incubation :—

The incubation period appeared to be short, certainly somewhat less than 14 days.

Source of Infection :—

Spread was from case to case. It was observed that school contacts frequently became infected.

Infectivity :—

The disease appears to be most infectious in the initial stages, and cases seem to lose their infectivity in about a week.

The cases at the outset of the epidemic generally were more severely ill than those occurring later.

Exclusion :—

It seemed desirable to exclude not only home but school contacts.

Susceptibility :—

The great percentage of cases infected were children, only 9 adults in the 70 cases became ill.

Control :—

The epidemic occurred in several small outbreaks each of which apparently was controlled by the isolation measures taken, and fresh infection seemed to come from a source extraneous to the District.

Manifestations :—

The major illness was generally preceded by malaise, headache, abdominal pain or pains in the chest.

On the second day the patient generally felt better and in some cases well enough to be up and about. By the third day however there was generally violent headache, mainly frontal in situation, although occasionally in the vertex or occiput as well.

There was occasionally pain on moving the eyes and in a few cases complaint of photophobia.

The headache was in many cases accompanied by vomiting which was usually severe, associated with nausea and retching.

About the third or fourth day a maculo-papular rash commonly appeared.

The rash was blotchy on the face and varied in intensity from case to case. In some cases small petichial haemorrhages were apparent. These seemed to be most marked where the rubelloform rash was scanty.

The headache was associated with nuchal rigidity and sometimes with spinal rigidity, both of which showed marked variation in intensity. There was muscular tenderness in many cases, some enlargement of the lymphatic glands, and in several cases Kernig's sign was positive. There was no nystagmus. There was no variation in the reflexes seen.

Pathology :—

The C.S.F. was turbid and a cell count varied from two or three cells to 2,000 white cells per millilitre. Over 50% were lymphocytes, frequently in the ratio of 70% lymphs to 30% polymorphs. Very occasionally, however, a variation in the cell picture was seen. There was a slight increase in protein, while sugar and chlorides remained normal.

Culture was sterile.

Treatment :—

Various types of treatment were tried, including Sulphonamides and antibiotics, but it would appear that several cases seemed to do quite as well where treatment was purely symptomatic.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1956.

Age Period (Years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1*						
5—	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
10—	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
15—	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
		1*						
20—	5	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
		2*		1*				
25—	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2*	3*						
35—	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		1*						
45—	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	1*							
55—	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	1*							
65—	2	1*	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	26 4*	14 9*	5 1*	5	2	1	0	0

* Inward Transfers—no actual notification received.

The following table will compare the deaths from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the past five years :—

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Pulmonary	3	8	9	11	8
Non-Pulmonary ..	0	0	3	2	2

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the support and encouragement of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the co-operation and assistance of my colleagues in other Departments, and of Doctor C. W. W. Jeremiah the County Medical Officer.

Doctor Mitchell, Director of the Public Health Laboratory continues to give most valuable service to this Department.

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. W. R. Brownhill, Chief Public Health Inspector for his help and co-operation during the year, and to all the staff of the Health Department for their loyal support.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

E. BEBBINGTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1956.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am pleased to present to you my fifteenth Annual Report as your Chief Public Health Inspector.

Since the publication of my last report two most important pieces of legislation in the field of environmental hygiene have reached the Statute Book, The Clean Air Act 1956 and the Rent Act 1957.

The Clean Air Act 1956. The Beaver Report out of which was created the Clean Air Act 1956 estimated that 10-15 years would be needed to substantially eliminate air pollution. Whether that will be achieved depends largely on Local Authorities who have the task of administering the Act.

The Rent Act 1957 has altered the procedure for the issue of Certificates of Disrepair, and requires that a direct approach shall be made from the tenant to the landlord to obtain necessary repairs before the aid of the Local Authority is enlisted. I reported last year on the very small number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair received under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954.

During the three years or so from August 1954 to July 1957 only 53 applications for Certificates were received. It is early yet to say, but there have been many enquiries for forms and first impressions are that under the new Act much more in the way of repairs will be achieved. I am of course commenting on the new Act merely from the repairs angle.

Food and Drugs Act. Details of the work carried out during our second complete year as Food and Drugs Authority, set out later in the report, show an increase in the number of samples taken. The Food Hygiene Regulations have also fulfilled their early promise and many improvements to food premises have been carried out, particularly in regard to provision of hot water and improved washing facilities.

SECTION " D "

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
WATER

With the exception of a few isolated properties, the whole of the district obtains its water from the Nottingham Corporation. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, has no plumbosolvent action and no complaints have been received.

Four samples of water were taken during 1956, two from the mains, which were satisfactory, and two from a well serving a smallholding, which were unsatisfactory. A mains supply has now been laid on to these premises.

No. of the Sample	Source of Supply	Examined by	Result
1	Deep Well	Public Health Laboratory	Unsatisfactory
2	„	Public Analyst	„
3	Mains	Public Health Laboratory	Satisfactory
4	„	Public Analyst	„

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

Refuse Collection. The reorganisation of the refuse rounds and the creation of a new round rendered necessary by the increase in the number of houses and other premises built since the war have now been carried out and have resulted in increased efficiency.

Since the reorganisation took place every round has steadily maintained a weekly collection.

There is no doubt that the dustbin incentive bonus scheme plays an important part in the maintenance of a regular collection.

The average bonus earned per man per week during the twelve months 1-4-56—31-3-57 was 13/9d.

Since the publication of my last report two new Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipping vehicles have been purchased, and all six refuse rounds are now operating with such a vehicle, complete with Low Loading Salvage Trailer with sliding covers.

Our fleet of vehicles now comprises :—

Refuse Removal

- 6 Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipping Vehicles
(5 petrol and 1 diesel engine)
- 1 Guy Side Loading Vehicle (spare)

Refuse Disposal

- 1 Guy Tipping Vehicle for removal of screened dust etc.

Salvage

- 1 Shelvoke & Drewry rear loading moving floor vehicle.
- 1 Guy tipping lorry (also used for trade refuse collection etc.)
- 2 Brush Electric Ponies for Waste Food Collection.
- 1 Morrison Electric Vehicle for Waste Food Collection.

General

- 1 Commer Van used for drainage and other general work.

Refuse Disposal. All our refuse is dealt with by separation and incineration. Despite the installation several years ago of a dust extractor plant, conditions at the works are still not entirely satisfactory, and it is most difficult to obtain and maintain a constant team of workmen. Amendments to the dust extractor system are at present being carried out which will, it is hoped, make conditions more satisfactory.

The purchase of a new shearing machine provided us with a most useful addition to our plant and the construction of a new roadway to one of our loading docks has greatly facilitated the loading on to lorries of waste paper, scrap metal etc.

The following statistics on House Refuse, Collection and Disposal for the year to 31st March, 1957 may prove of interest :—

Population 51,570. Area 6,488 acres.

No. of premises from which refuse is collected (at 31-3-57) 16,853.
Actual weight of house refuse collected

(April 1st, 1956—September 30th, 1956) ..	4845 tons
(October 1st, 1956—March 31st, 1957) ..	6074 tons
Total ..	<hr/> 10919 tons <hr/>

No. of loads of refuse collected	
(April 1st, 1956—September 30th, 1956) Summer	2020 loads
Average weight per load	2.76 tons
No of loads of refuse collected	
(October 1st, 1956—March 31st, 1957) Winter ..	2305 loads
Average weight per load	3.10 tons
Refuse collected per premise per annum ..	15.13 cwts.
Refuse collected per 1,000 pop. per annum ..	247.27 tons
Average no. of bins collected per man per day	
(April 1st, 1956—September 30th, 1956) Summer	118.9 bins
(October 1st, 1956—March 31st, 1957) Winter ..	108.6 bins
Average weight of refuse collected per man per day	
(April 1st, 1956—September 30th, 1956) Summer	1t. 9cwt. 1qr.
(October 1st, 1956—March 31st, 1957) Winter	1t. 11cwt. 1qr.
Average weight of refuse per bin (April 1st, 1956—September 30th, 1956)	
Summer	27.5 lbs.
Winter	31.9 lbs.
Average haul by collection vehicle to disposal point	
(single journey)	3.4 miles

The following table taken from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government published costing return, shows the cost of the refuse collection and disposal services in this district as compared with the average for other Local Authorities of a comparable size for the year ended March 31st, 1956.

	Cost per ton	Cost per 1,000 pop.	Cost per 1,000 houses or premises
	s. d.	£	£
Average for the Country Local Authorities 50- 100,000 pop.	49 10	618	1879
Bceston and Stapleford U.D.	30 8	385	1185

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS

Early in 1956 it became apparent that waste paper collections throughout the country were greater than industrial usage, and from the 1st July, 1956 we were requested by the Mills to limit our deliveries to them.

This limitation has now remained in force for over 12 months.

During the 6 months before the limitations we sent in to the Mills an approximate average of 87 tons per month, since limitation we have sent in approximately 77 tons per month.

Despite this we have had a most successful year in the salvage field, and once more new record figures were established. During the year ended March 31st, 1957 some 2,221 tons of various materials were salvaged and sold for £16,315. Both these are new high totals, being an increase on the previous year of 155 tons and £1,814.

The profit on Salvage for the year ended March 31st, 1957, amounted to £8,193 equivalent to a 3.28d rate.

Each man engaged full time on refuse removal, disposal or salvage duties received a bonus of £20 19s. 6d. during the year.

Particulars of Materials Salvaged during the year ended 31st March, 1957 :—

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT SOLD				VALUE		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	950	3	1	0	8085	19	8
Textiles	19	11	2	9	260	14	10
Raw Kitchen Waste ..	540	14	2	0	2713	7	6
Baled Tins	631	19	1	0	4650	15	2
Scrap Iron	73	7	0	0	395	1	11
Non-Ferrous Metals ..	1	15	2	11	187	16	0
Miscellaneous	3	14	3	23	20	18	0
	2221	6	0	15	£16314	13	1

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS

Table showing amounts and values of materials salvaged during the past ten years :—

Year Ended	Waste Paper		Textiles		Kitchen Waste		Ferrous Metals		Non-Ferrous Metals		Miscellaneous		Total	
	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value
31.3.57	950	8085	20	261	541	2713	705	5046	2	188	4	21	2221	16315
31.3.56	845	7666	29	461	560	2800	630	3400	2	169	1	5	2066	14501
31.3.55	742	5991	36	648	563	2816	626	2988	2	182	1	4	1970	12629
31.3.54	615	4716	28	527	562	2387	706	3268	2	173	1	3	1915	11073
31.3.53	623	5515	22	393	482	1695	542	2452	1	114	1	2	1671	10171
31.3.52	555	9205	21	490	449	1326	505	1768			1	10	1531	12799
31.3.51	559	4155	11	147	416	1146	568	1382			1	6	1555	6837
31.3.50	533	3060	11	111	385	978	625	1275			3	6	1556	5484
31.3.49	428	2830	18	209	230	345	558	883			3	21	1237	4288
31.3.48	237	1548	7	78	195	293	487	788			7	91	933	2798

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health made by the
Public Health Inspectors :—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	12	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	177	147	8	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ..	187	159	8	Nil

Cases in which defects were found :—

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were			No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Cleanliness (S .1)	—	—	—	—
Ventilation (S 4)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable	9	4	3	—
Other Offences : Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Total	9	4	3	—

Outwork. 118 Outworkers were notified in the August lists as required by Sec. 110 (i) (c) (3).

They were employed as follows :—

Wearing Apparel, making, ornamenting, finishing, etc.	..	102
Lace, lace curtains and nets	.. .. .	11
Linen, making up, ornamenting, finishing	.. .. .	4
Paper box making	.. .. .	1
		<hr/>
		118
		<hr/> <hr/>

Of the 118 Outworkers notified, 113 resided within the Urban District and 5 outside, these latter being re-notified to the Local Authorities concerned.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

The Rodent Officer has dealt most effectively with all complaints received during the year, as well as carrying out survey work in the district. As before, all treatments of domestic premises were carried out free of charge, those in business premises being charged for, in accordance with the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, from whom half the cost of this service is recovered.

All the district sewers were again test baited and treated where necessary.

The following is a summary of the work done in the area during 1956 :—

No. of Complaints received	..	260
No. of Premises treated :—		
Private Dwellings	.. .. .	380
Business Premises	.. .. .	10
Council Property	.. .. .	14
		<hr/>
		404
		<hr/> <hr/>
No. of Visits	.. .. .	1727

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Four Factories are registered by the Council under the above Act, and regular inspections are carried out. 19 samples of filling materials for furniture and bedding were taken and submitted to the prescribed analyst during 1956.

15 of the samples complied with the requirements of the Act, but 4 samples (three informal and one of the legal follow up samples of the same materials) failed to do so.

Warnings were issued to the local firm involved, and to the manufacturers who proved to be responsible and had supplied the materials on warranty.

PETROLEUM AND CARBIDE OF CALCIUM

144 visits were made during 1956 to premises licenced under the Petroleum Act.

67 storage installations are now licenced in the district, with a total storage capacity of 164,425 gallons.

Two Premises are licenced to store carbide of calcium, up to a total of 3,240 lbs.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Summary of Inspections

Housing Act Inspections and Reinspections	..	..	..	2361
Public Health Inspections and Reinspections	..	..	..	1637
Animals and Fowls .. .. .	..	..	..	11
Drainage to new buildings, Inspecting and testing	..	..	..	732
Drainage, existing .. .. .	..	..	..	639
Drains blocked, cleared by Council workmen	..	..	..	806
Dustbins .. .. .	..	..	..	1038
Factories .. .. .	..	..	..	132
Food Poisoning .. .. .	..	..	..	17
Hairdressers and Barbers .. .. .	..	..	..	30
Housing Records made .. .. .	..	..	..	45
Housing Repairs and Rents Act .. .. .	..	..	..	33
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	1672
Interviews .. .. .	..	..	..	525
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	439
Moveable dwellings .. .. .	..	..	..	29
Outworkers .. .. .	..	..	..	23
Petroleum and carbide storage .. .. .	..	..	..	144
Places of Entertainment .. .. .	..	..	..	7
Premises disinfested .. .. .	..	..	..	7
Rag Flock Act .. .. .	..	..	..	9
Refuse Accumulations .. .. .	..	..	..	44
Refuse Collection and Salvage .. .. .	..	..	..	543
Rooms disinfected for infectious disease .. .. .	..	..	..	70
Scabies .. .. .	..	..	..	2
Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	22
Shops Act .. .. .	..	..	..	114
Smoke Abatement .. .. .	..	..	..	93
Stables and Pig Styes .. .. .	..	..	..	12
Vermin .. .. .	..	..	..	70
Total				11306

SECTION "E"—HOUSING

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES
ELSEWHERE

Action taken during 1956

A HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	Houses Demo- lished	Displaced during year Pers's./ Families	
In Clearance Areas (Housing Act 1936 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954)			
Houses unfit for human habitation	4	136	38
Houses included by reason of bad arrangements etc.	—	—	—
Houses on land acquired under Section 27, Housing Act 1936.. . .	1	1	1
Not in Clearance Areas			
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11 Housing Act 1936	9	53	17
B UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
Under Section II Housing Act 1936 and Sections 10 (I) and 11 (2) Local Government (Misc. Prov.) Act 1953	7	13	3

C UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH
DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Auth'r'ty
After Informal action by Local Authority	784	—
After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	36	2
(b) Housing Act 1936	49	3
Under Section 5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954	1	—

SLUM CLEARANCE

The following table shows the progress made with the Slum Clearance programme since the re-commencement of this work in 1953. It will be seen that representations have been made in respect of 19 areas, comprising 207 houses, with a population of 671.

Clearance areas dealt with in years 1953-1957									
Date of Representation	No. of Area	Clearance Area	Houses in Area	Population of Area	Date of Ministry Enquiry or Inspection	Date Order Confirmed by Minister	Remarks	Fo. of Persons re-housed to 30/6/57	Date Demolition Completed
9/5/53	1	Stapleford— Derby Road	11	19	(E)4/5/54	26/5/54	Confirmed without modification	19	9/1955
7/7/55	2	Stapleford— Lot St. No. 1	5	22	(I)9/10/56	17/1/57	ditto	22	
	3	Lot St. No. 2	7	30	"	"	ditto	30	
	4	East St. No. 1	14	44	"	"	ditto	44	
	5	East St. No. 2	20	62	"	"	ditto	62	
	6	Chapel St.	13	37	"	"	ditto	15	
	7	Wesley Place	14	30	"	"	ditto	30	
5/10/55	8	Beeston— Regent St.	4	23	—	23/2/56	ditto	23	
7/6/56	9	Beeston— Villa St. No. 1	8	27	—	19/10/56	ditto	27	
	10	The City No. 1 Chilwell	4	18	—	"	ditto	18	5/1957
7/6/56	11	Middle Lane	4	11	(I) 26/9/56	29/10/56	ditto	11	6/1957
	12	High Rd. No. 1	4	6	—	19/10/56	ditto	6	

SLUM CLEARANCE—continued.

7/6/56	13	Stapleford—	11	40	(E)6/11/56	6/12/56	ditto	34
	14	Luther Square	17	52	—	—	Council property	2
12/3/57	15	Ilkeston Rd.						
	16	Beeston—	11	35	—	16/7/56	Confirmed without	
		Middle St.	6	19	—	9/7/56	modification	
		Wollaton Rd. No. 1						
	17	Chilwell—	8	10	—	11/7/56	ditto	
4/6/57		High Rd. No. 2						
	18	Beeston—	5	16				
		Church St. No. 1						
	19	Stapleford—	41	170				
		Bessel Lane						
			207	671				

NEW HOUSES BUILT

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

By the Local Authority—Permanent	..	..	..	177
Pre-fabricated	..	..	..	nil
By private enterprise	..	..	..	357
				<hr/>
				534
				<hr/>

This brings the number of post-war houses built to the end of 1956 to 3574.

By the Local Authority—Permanent	..	..	..	2059
Pre-fabricated	..	..	..	100
By private enterprise	..	..	..	1415
(Including five rebuilt war-damaged houses)				
				<hr/>
				3574
				<hr/>

SECTION " F "

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following pages give some indication of the amount of attention paid by your Inspectors to this most important branch of Public Health work.

LIST OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Cafes and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Fried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Grocers and Provision Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
Confectionery, Sweets and Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
								<hr/> 357 <hr/>

Summary of Visits to Food Premises

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
Cafe Premises and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Dairies (Retailers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Dairyman's Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Food Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Food Sampling (formal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Food Sampling (informal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
Licenced Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Milk Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	545
Slaughterhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	431
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Total								<hr/> 1860 <hr/>

GERBER TESTING OF MILK

During the year 640 informal samples of milk were tested for chemical quality by the Gerber test in your own department.

The results obtained provide a reliable guide in our formal sampling of milk for examination by the Public Analyst and permit a much more extensive field of investigation to be covered than would be possible if only formal sampling were undertaken.

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The following table gives details of the 157 samples taken by your Inspectors during the year, and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst.

Article	No. genuine			No. adulterated or sub-stnd.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Aspirin Tablets ..	1		1			
Beef Paste Potted	1		1			
Brawn and Tongue	1		1			
Butter	3		3			
Cake Mix ..	1		1			
Camphorated Oil ..	1		1			
Cheese	6		6			
Cheese and Tomato Spread	1		1			
Cod Liver Oil ..	3		3			
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1		1			
Condiment ..	1		1			
Crab Dressed ..	1		1			
Cream	2		2			
Crush Orange ..	1		1			
Crush Pineapple ..	1		1			
Custard Powder ..	1		1			
Dripping	2		2			
Fish Paste	2		2			
Fish Cake	3		3			
Flour	1		1			
Glucose Drink ..	1		1			
Haslet	1		1			
Ice Cream	7		7			
Jam	2	4	6			
Jelly		1	1			
Lard	6		6			
Lemon Cheese ..	1		1			
Liquorice and Menthol Pellets ..	1		1			
Liquid Paraffin ..	2		2			
Margarine ..	6		6			
Marmalade		1	1	1		1
Meat Potted ..	1		1			
Meat Potted Paste	5		5			
Meat Paste Beef and Ham		1	1			
Milk	16	21	37	26	2	28
Pickles Mixed ..	1		1			
Pineapple Juice ..	1		1			
Pork Sausage ..	1		1			
Pork Pie	1		1			
Total	87	28	115	27	2	29

Article	No. genuine			No. adulterated or sub-stnd.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Polony	1		1			
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1		1			
Sauce Worcester		1	1			
Sauce Tomato ..	1		1			
Sausage Rolls ..		1	1			
Savoury Duck ..	1		1			
Spice Mixed Pickling	1		1			
Suet with flour ..	1		1			
Tomato Juice Cocktail	1		1			
Tongue Paste ..	1		1			
Vinegar (Malt) ..	2		2			
Zinc and castor oil cream	1		1			
Total	98	30	128	27	2	29

**PARTICULARS OF AND ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF ADULTERATED OR SUB-STANDARD
SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO ANALYST**

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Deficiency	Action Taken
142	Milk	Deficient in milk fat	This was an informal sample. A formal sample (No. 164) was later taken in course of delivery to the retailer, and contained 3.0% fat but was slightly deficient in solids not fat. A warning letter was sent to the processing firm concerned.
164	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	See above remarks
165 172 174 177	Milk Milk Milk Milk	Deficient in milk fat Deficient in solids not fat Deficient in solids not fat Deficient in solids not fat	These samples were taken in course of delivery. The freezing point fell within the range of that for genuine milk and no action was taken beyond notifying the deficiency to the producer.
189 190 191 194	Milk Milk Milk Milk	Deficient in milk fat and solids not fat Deficient in solids not fat Deficient in milk fat and solids not fat Deficient in solids not fat	Freezing point tests showed that deficiencies were not due to added water. Milk fats averaged out at more than 3% and deficiencies in 189 and 191 were probably due to uneven milking intervals. Producers notified of deficiencies and advised on action to be taken.
195 196	Milk Milk	Deficient in solids not fat Deficient in solids not fat	Freezing points fell within range for genuine milks. Appeal to cow samples taken (205—206)
197 172 199	Milk Milk Milk	Deficient in solids not fat and milk fat Deficient in solids not fat and milk fat Deficient in milk fat	Freezing points fell within range for genuine milk. Appeal to cow samples taken (201—204)

**PARTICULARS OF AND ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF ADULTERATED OR SUB-STANDARD
SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO ANALYST**

Serial No.	Article	Nature of Deficiency	Action Taken
201	Milk	Deficient in milk fat and solids not fat	Appeal to cow samples. Freezing point within range for genuine milk. Milk fats averaged out at more than 3% and deficiencies in 201 and 202 probably due to uneven milking intervals. Producer warned and advised on action to be taken.
202	Milk	Deficient in milk fat	
204	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	
205	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	Appeal to cow samples. Freezing points within range for genuine milks. Producer notified of deficiencies.
206	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	
221	Home made Marmalade	Slightly deficient in soluble solids	Warning sent to Vendor, who also made the marmalade. Subsequent sample satisfactory.
235	Milk	Deficient in solids not fat	As the freezing points fell within the range for genuine milk no action was taken beyond notifying the producer of the deficiencies.
236	Milk	ditto	
238	Milk	ditto	
240	Milk	ditto	
241	Milk	ditto	
263	Milk	ditto	
264	Milk	ditto	
265	Milk	ditto	

N.B. The Milk Advisory Officer of the National Agricultural Advisory Service was notified of the above milk deficiencies.

Milk Supply

No. of retail distributors (excluding producer-retailers) with dairy premises in the district who are registered with this Local Authority	8
No. of retail distributors with dairy premises in the area of other Local Authorities who are registered to retail milk in this district.. .. .	5
No. of persons selling bottled milk only (already bottled when received)	66

Milk (Special Designations) Act 1949.

Number of licensed Pasteurisation Plants in the district ..	1
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	6
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk	7
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell sterilised milk	6
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.. .. .	9
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk	20
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Sterilised Milk	66

Sampling of Specially Designated Milks

During the year 183 samples of milk were examined under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1949—1953 at the Public Health Laboratory and all satisfied the statutory tests. The samples were as follows :—

Pasteurised Milk	78
T.T. (Pasteurised)	61
Sterilised Milk	43
Tuberculin tested milk	1

ICE CREAM

There were at the end of 1956, 168 premises registered in the district for the sale and/or manufacture of Ice Cream. They can be classified as follows :—

No. registered to manufacture ice cream by heat treatment	1
No. registered to manufacture ice cream by the cold mix process	5
No. registered for sale only of ice cream	162

During the year 89 inspections were made of ice cream premises and 16 samples of ice cream were taken. These samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test at the Public Health Laboratory and below is a summary of the results obtained by the Bacteriologist.

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
16	—	—	—

The following is an explanation of the above grades :—

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue
1	4 hours or more
2	2½ to 4 hours
3	½ to 2 hours
4	0 hours

Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory test itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

The above results can be regarded as very satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION

PARTICULARS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND
CARCASES INSPECTED, etc.

Period 1st January—31st December, 1956

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	642	235	112	2980	136
Number inspected	642	235	112	2980	136
All diseases except tuber- culosis					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned . .	117	42	—	71	9
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	18.22	17.87	—	2.42	6.61
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned . .	1	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned . .	37	40	1	—	3
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuberculosis	5.91	17.45	.89	—	2.20

WEIGHTS OF MEAT CONDEMNED

Whole Carcases

No.	Disease	Weight				Weight		
		T.	C.	Qr. lbs.		T.	C.	Qr. lbs.
1 Cow—Generalised								
Tuberculosis			4	2	0			
1 Heifer—Generalised								
Tuberculosis			5	3	4			
1 Sheep—Anaemia				1	12			
						10	2	16

Parts of Carcases

2 Short hindquarters of								
Beef—T.B.		2	0	6				
4 Forequarters of Beef—								
Tuberculosis		3	1	8				
Beef—Bruising			1	0				
43 Beasts heads—Tubereu-								
losis		14	3	13				
2 Beasts heads—Abscesses			2	24				
1 Beasts head—Cysticercus								
Bovis			1	6				
2 Pigs heads—Tuberculosis				14				
Edible Offal—Tuberculosis		12	1	21				
Edible Offal—Other Diseases		13	3	24				
						2	8	0 4
GRAND TOTAL						2	18	2 20

All this diseased meat was dyed green and disposed of for manufacture of animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

OTHER CONDEMNED FOOD

Apple sauce 23 lbs.	Eggs 74	Pickles 24 lbs.
Almonds Ground $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Fish Canned 26 lbs.	Pyclets $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Bacon and Ham 287 lbs.	Flour 6 lbs.	Rice $75\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Beetroot Pickled 9 lbs.	Fruit Juice 41 lbs.	Rice Pudding (Tinn.) 7 lbs.
Biscuits $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Fruit Tinned $589\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Raisins 30 lbs.
Bovril 2 lbs.	Fruit Dried 51 lbs.	Sausage $125\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Buttler $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Honey 2 lbs.	Sausage Meat 1 lb.
Cake 17 lbs.	Ice Cream Powder 28 lbs.	Sandwich Spread $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Cake Mixture 1 lb.	Jelly Crystals 9 lbs.	Salad Cream 2 lbs.
Cereals $12\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Meat Canned $666\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Sauce $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Confectionery $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Milk Canned 145 lbs.	Soup $25\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Cheese 116 lbs.	Meat Potted $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Suet 1 lb.
Cheese Spread 1 lb.	Veal $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Sugar 112 lbs.
Coffee 4 lbs.	Ox Tongue $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Sweets $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Crab Paste $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Mint $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Tea $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Cream 6 lbs.	Meat Pies 2 lbs.	Vegetables (Tinned) 898 lbs.
Crumpets 1 lb.	Oats 1 lb.	Vegetable Puree $28\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Custard Powder $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	Preserves 117 lbs.	

Total Weight : 3599 lbs. (1ton, 12 cwts. 0 qrs. 15 lbs.)

This unsound food was voluntarily surrendered and disposed of at the Council's Destructor, or for Animal Feeding Stuffs.

I would like to conclude by expressing my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support, to my Deputy Mr. Jones for his valuable assistance, to the whole of the staff of the Department for their loyal and continued good work and to Doctor Bebbington and my colleagues in other departments for their help and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. BROWNHILL,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

